FESSENDEN'S

PRACTICAL FARMER,

AND

SILK MANUAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Rural Economy, and the Culture of Silk.

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BOSTON, MAY, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

Fessenden's Practical Farmer and Silk Manual, devoted to Agriculture, Rural Economy and the Culture of Silk. Published monthly at fifty cents per annum.

This is the title, and these the conditions of a work intended to embrace the subjects of AGRICULTURE and SILK CULTURE. It will contain, chiefly, articles on Practical Farming and Rural Economy, selected from the Weekly New England Farmer, and therefore intended for those who are not subscribers for that work.

We hope and believe that the culture of Silk, in some, if not in all its branches will, eventually become the employment of a portion of the family of every farmer; and not only be made a source of considerable profit to the individuals engaged in this *fine art* but a great *national benefit;* not only save *millions* to the United States now sent out of the country for the *importation* of this useful as well as elegant article, but become a source of national income by its *exportations.* There is a certainty of a sale for this article, as the wants and the wishes of the wearers and consumers will increase with the copiousness and facilities of the supplies. The amount now consumed in the country may be in some degree estimated by reference to the value of the raw Silk now imported, which as it appears by official documents, exceeds TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, annually.

In connexion with subjects relating to Agriculture the Practical Farmer will contain the experiments and opinions of cultivators engaged in the growing of Mulberry trees, as well as the manufacture of Silk; avoiding such theories and speculations as might probably mislead, or be misunderstood by those who are practically concerned in Silk manufacture. And we would respectfully solicit communications from those who are or may be engaged in silk culture, to enrich the pages of our SILK MANUAL.

Postmasters and others who may be disposed to assist us in obtaining subscribers, will please to retain 10 per cent of the money which they may receive for subscriptions; and the aid of all who are friendly to the objects of our periodical is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, *Publisher.*

FOOD FOR SILK WORMS.

The first object claiming attention in attempting to manufacture silk, is to provide food for the insect artizan, to whom we are indebted for the raw material. We shall not expatiate on the numerous articles on which it is possible to feed silk worms, but at present confine our remarks to that which all allow to be the best and most profitable, provided it can be obtained. This, beyond question is the foliage of the Chinese Mulberry, (Morus Multicaulis) which without doubt is emphatically the silk worm's staff of life. But there is a doubt in the minds of many whether this precious tree will withstand our winters: some of which appear to have been manufactured at the northern extremity of the north pole, and transported on the post-horses of old Boreas into the territory of the

United States for the special accommodation of its inhabitants.

We think it safest not to relinquish the culture of the White mulberry for the present; but let us examine the claims of the Chinese mulberry to that hardihood which alone can entitle that alien to become naturalized and a permanent settler in these United States.

In some remarks "*On the culture of Silk and the Morus Multicaulis or new Chinese mulberry,*" written by William Kenrick, Esq., of Newton, Mass. and published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. xii. page 393, it is observed "This Mulberry braves the most rigorous winters of France, not having suffered in the least even during the severe winter of 1829-30. I have taken particular pains to ascertain how they have fared in the extreme north of that country, and have very lately been informed by letter from M. Eyries, a gentleman from Havre, that they have supported well, during ten years the most rigorous winters of the north of France. He has cultivated them to a considerable extent from their first introduction to that country." * * *

"Very late in the Spring of 1833, more than a hundred young trees of the Morus Multicaulis were set out on the place of S. V. Wilder, Esq. in Bolton, Worcester county. The soil springy, the exposition cold and sloping to the north; Mr Joseph Breck, a distinguished botanist of Lancaster, the town adjoining, having especial charge of these plants, has lately very critically examined them. Thus unfavorably situated, and unprotected, they have borne the last winter [1833-34,] without injury, except only the very tips of the twigs. Mr Breck is persuaded that they are even hardier than the common White mulberry, since some hundred of the latter which stood very near were killed half way down to the ground by this same winter."

An able writer with the signature R. who dates Hingham, Mass. published two articles on the Chinese mulberry, pages 211, 226, of the twelfth volume of the *New England Farmer*. This writer is of opinion, and cites facts to maintain his belief that the Chinese mulberry is more hardy than many of our orchard, or even forest trees, but may be killed when young, if planted in a rich and moist soil. This writer observes "Authors agree that the proper soils for the mulberry tree are dry, sandy, or stony; that low, rich and moist lands, never produce nourishing leaves, however vigorous the tree may grow. From all that I have seen I should not hesitate to plant the Chinese mulberry, and should consider it preferable to any other species, if planted on suitable land, and not forced to rapid growth. If doubt on this subject remained, one half of the mulberry orchard might be planted with the Chinese and the other with some other species, or in rows alternately. No measures of good calculation and care should be spared to secure success to a branch of industry that now has the prospect of reward in the course of a few years, of even its millions of dollars, adding to the wealth and virtue of the community, and to our common country's prosperity."

WORKING OXEN.

We copy the following remarks on working oxen from the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, contained in a letter from the Hon. Levi Lincoln to John Hare Powel, Esq.

The best broken oxen are those which are early trained and accustomed to the yoke with occasional light work. They are often broken as early as one or two years of age, with gentle and patient usage. At this period they are more docile and tractable, and it is thought become more powerful, by being sooner accustomed to each other, and to the application of their strength to the draft. I believe they may be taught to travel in almost any gait; certain it is, the rate at which oxen differently broken will walk with their load, would seem incredible to a person ignorant of the difference in the mode of their training. To accustom them to a quick pace, they should at first be driven in the yoke while young, without any, or a very light weight, and never heavily loaded, until they have arrived at full strength and maturity.

A great fault with many people is too much indifference to *the construction of the yoke.* Almost any shapeless piece of wood, with holes for the insertion of the bows, is made to answer; but to the case of the draft, the adaptation of the yoke or bow to the neck of the bullock, and the position of the staple and ring in the yoke, are altogether material. For common use, and particularly for ploughing, I have found that yokes were generally too short. Cattle of the largest size require a yoke from 4½ to 5 feet in length. In short

yokes they are apt to *haul*, as it is termed,—that is, draw *from* each other, and to such a degree, in some instances, as to cross their fore legs, and destroy their power and greatly impede their progress. *I once owned a pair made totally useless by this habit, and afterwards entirely corrected by the application of a yoke* 18 *inches longer.* A short yoke is necessary only in snow paths, where cattle would otherwise *crowd against* each other, the opposite of *hauling*, but of the same mischievous effect.

In respect to what oxen are made to do in a short time, or as an experiment upon their strength I must refer you to the results of our ploughing matches. With us they are but little used upon the road, except in the transportation of heavy loads for short distances in the same town, or between neighboring towns. One reason why horses are preferred for wagoning on the road, may be that they can be made to travel quicker, and that from the construction of the hoof they are less liable to lameness, than the cloven footed ox, by becoming foot-sore. On the other hand, the patient and steady labor of the ox, finds no substitute in the horse for the service of the farm; and the latter is seldom seen there except in occasional aid of the ox team, or with the light plough between the rows of corn. The value of a yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses, for use in all the business of a farm, admits of no comparison. So decided is the preference for the former, that I do not believe a single farmer can be found in this extensive agricultural county who performs his labor by horses without oxen; while there are *hundreds*, I had almost said *thousands*, who make no other use of horses in husbandry, than to furrow for planting, and plough among their corn for hoeing.

Our oxen are kept in a cheaper and less expensive manner than horses. In the summer they are uniformly grazed in the pastures. In the cold and winter seasons they are put into the barns, and fed upon the *stock* hay, as it is called, that which grows in meadows, and upon the fodder of corn stalks, husks, &c. unless indeed they are more severely worked than usual, when hay of better quality is given them; and in all cases, as the spring advances, their keeping is improved, and with better hay, some grain is added. I speak of the general practice of farmers. There are some who keep their oxen more *generously*, and others more *hardly* than I have mentioned. But with a clean and warm stable, *with daily application of the currycomb and card*, and coarse food, without *severe* labor, the best farmers will at all times exhibit teams of most vigorous and powerful cattle, and their best hay and grain will be saved in their beef and pork, and in the produce of their dairies, for the market.

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY.

It seems to be a matter well established, that at least the white mulberry will do well in our state. We wish we could affirm as much of the Morus multicaulis, but our experience compels us to say that its success in the northern sections of this state, is at least doubtful. The next question to be solved is, can the silk business be rendered profitable? That it can, in families, who have females and children, who will gather the leaves and take care of the worms, we have no manner of doubt. The last Farmer's Register contains an interesting letter upon the subject of silk culture, translated from the French, which the restricted limits of a monthly sheet prevent our publishing in detail, as it does many other articles of interest. It is written by Mr Carrier of Averyon, into which department the silk business has been recently introduced, to M. Bonafons, director of the royal garden at Turin, giving an account among other things, of the products and profits of his silk business in 1833. This is stated in the following extract.

"I will now show you," says the writer, "the account of the sale of my silk of 1832: I shall take care to substract the expense, and you may see the clear profit,

29 1-5 kilograms white silk at 65 francs the kilogram,		1,830f. 60c.
2 11-12 inferior silk, at 18 francs the kilogram,		44 95
		1,884f. 55c.
Deduct for portage		16 00
		1,868f. 55.c
Value of the different remains, coming from the remains of the filatures used at my house,		115 00
Sum realized,		1,983 55f.
For the expense of management,	171f. 75c.	
For the filature reeling,	263 85	
		436 60
Profit,		1,548f. 95c.

"To appreciate the advantages of the culture of the mulberry, one must remember that this sum 1,548 francs of profit, (after deducting all expenses,) is the product of leaves furnished by trees which have occupied for eight years, on an average, a piece of ground, rather less than half a hectare, or at most two seterees, a local measure."

The kilogramme is two pounds and two ounces and four grains, avoirdupois; the franc

is 18¾ cents; the c. (centime) one hundredth part of a franc; the half hectare is about 1¼ acres. Hence, the gross product in silk, from one and a quarter acres in mulberries, was 69¼ lbs., which sold for $350,25, or about $5 the pound, and after paying all expenses, afforded to the proprietors a nett profit in one year, of about $290,40.

We quote again from M. Carrier's letter: "The proprietor who wishes to occupy a plantation of mulberry trees, supposing he had already at his disposal a quantity equal to those which I stripped last spring, and in the same condition, that is, producing 160 quintals of leaves, at four francs the quintal. Well, this proprietor could have obtained from half a hectare (about 1¼ acres) of ground, with no other expense than that of cultivating the trees, a revenue of 640 francs, or 320f. for each *seteree*, composed of 940 square fathoms.

The person who would have bought this quantity of leaves, to devote himself to the raising of silk worms, would have had (as I did) 928 pounds of cocoons and would have sold them at 1f. 20c. a pound according to the course of that time: this sale would have produced 1392f. 00c.

Deduction of expenses, purchase of about 8 ounces of eggs, at 3 francs the ounce,	24f. 00c.	
Expenses af all kinds for the management,	171 75	
Price of 160 quintals of leaves, at 4f.	540 00	
Rent of the room,	60 00	
		895f. 76c.
His part of the profits for 40 days' attendance,		496 25
The filature who buys the cocoons, obtains a quantity of silk equal to mine and sells it in the same manner,		1,937 85
He draws from the remains,		115 00
Total,		1,983f. 55c.
It is necessary to deduct from this sum, at the cost of 928 pounds of cocoons, at 1f. 50c.	1392f. 00c.	
Expenses of the filature	263 85	
		1,655 85
Clear gain of the winder		327f. 70c.

The laborer with a family, takes for his share the remainder of this filature, employs his wife and children to wind the low and different qualities of silk, which are in much request nd readily sold. These products can be valued fter having received all the suitable work at 165f.

Deduction for the purchase of the first materials	50f.	
Hand work, although gained by the family.	30	
		80
Profit, including his work, already paid,		85f.

"A simple recapitulation will make the result better understood than this division of the labor, which division certainly agrees in many cases, with the taste or situation of persons who neither wish, nor are able, to undertake all parts of the business.

The land owner who sells 160 quintals of leaves at 4f. receives	640f. 00c.
The person who buys them and manages the raising gains	496 25
The winder who takes charge of the cocoons, winds them and receives	337 70
The laborer who works up the remains does it for 30f, and gains besides	85 00
Sum equal to the total profit which I have made by the union of all these operations,	1,548f 95c.

The calculations which I have just presented, speak loudly enough without my adding the least observation to make the evidence more sure; I will only say, one of the great benefits of this direction of industry is to make a considerable mass of work for all classes of society, and for all ages."

A plantation of mulberry trees may soon be obtained, by procuring the young trees from the nurseries, or by sowing the seed. An ounce of seed will produce from two to three thousand plants. Sow early in May, upon a bed of good earth, well pulverized, in a drill a foot apart; cover with half an inch of fine mould, compress the surface lightly with a hoe, that the soil may better retain moisture and come in contact with the seeds, and if the weather is dry, water occasionally, to aid germination, and to enable the young roots to get firm hold of the earth; to keep the bed free from weeds, and after one or two years prune out the plants in nursery rows, three feet apart, and in two years more they will be fit to set out where they are to remain permanently.

Wool.—There was imported into the port of Boston, during the year 1834, *three millions five hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of wool*, that cost less than eight cents per pound and free of duty; *one hundred thirty three thousand nine hundred pounds*, costing over eight cents per pound, and dutiable.—*Post.*

A correspondent recommends the rubbing o the limbs of the plum with soft soap, to prevent the black canker. He says he has tried it with success.—*Cultivator.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

The following letter, written by the venerable Judge Spencer, of New York, relates to a subject of growing importance to the people of this country, and one for which the same eminent and enlightened citizen labored, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the fostering aid of the Government when his State had the honor to be represented by him in Congress.—*Argus.*

CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Albany, April 7, 1835.

From a long acquaintance, and as I believe, a reciprocal esteem and friendship, I have thought that I could not better employ a leisure hour, than in addressing you on a topic which I regard as of high importance to our fellow citizens. You will not suspect me of insincerity or flattery, when I assure you that I know no man whom I believe to have more enlightened views, or more ardent patriotism than you. Hence the propriety of my selecting you as a correspondent on the interesting subject which I proceed to state.

Since 1830 my attention has been drawn to the consideration of the culture of silk in this country, and particularly in this State. I am perfectly satisfied that no agricultural pursuit will bear any comparison with the culture of silk, as regards profit. I should not want a better income than the clear profits of an orchard of white mulberry trees, of twenty acres at ten years old. The clear nett profits of such an estate would not fall short of from $3000 to $5000 annually; and this profit would go on increasing with the growth and the productiveness of the trees.

You have seen a communication made by me to the commissioners appointed by the Governor, to examine into the economy, government, and discipline of the State prisons, which has been published, not, however, extensively. It contains some matter irrelevant to the culture of silk, and omits some things interesting to those who may embark in the enterprise. You must have observed as a statist, that our annual import of silk amounts to the value of $10,000,000, and will increase with our wealth and population. This amount far exceeds the value of all our bread stuffs exported. This consideration ought to excite us to inquiry, whether such a drain from the resources of the country cannot be prevented, a new source of industry be opened, which shall in a short period supply our own wants, and enable us to become exporters of either raw silk, or silk fabrics.

I consider it as a fact demonstrated, that our soil and climate is genial to the growth of the mulberry tree, and the culture of silk. Trees of this description are already growing and flourishing in various parts of the State, and I presume that the location of this State from Skeneatales to Lake Erie, is peculiarly adapted to the mulberry from the fact that the most delicate fruit trees come to great perfection within that region. Since 1760, the silk worm has been reared in Windham county, Connecticut, which is about the latitude of Albany. The culture of silk has been successfully prosecuted in that county, and it has reached to a large amount. The following is an extract from the Daily Advertiser of the 15th instant: "*American Silk.*—Raw Silk, we learn from the Burlington Free Press, has been produced this year in Mansfield, Connecticut, to the amount of over $60,000. The county of Windham, Connecticut, produces five tons of silk annually, valued at $500,000, and if reeled would be worth double that sum." If this be true, and that it is substantially true I fully believe, the question is settled that the soil and climate of this State is genial to the culture of silk. It settles also another question, that it is much the most profitable business that can be undertaken.

We have the testimony of Mr D'Homergue, a man born at Nismes, in France, and brought up, from infancy, to the reeling and manufacture of silk, and who came to this country on the recommendation of the late James Brown, then Minister in Paris, who asserts in his essays, that he was surprised to find the American silk superior in quality, and the quantity yielded by the cocoons, to any he ever saw. But, my dear sir, could you have seen specimens of American silk exhibited in this city a few days since, manufactured by Mr Gay, all doubt would be removed. These specimens were pronounced by the many who saw them, to be equal, if not superior, to any silk which had ever been seen here.

Now, sir, what are the impediments to be overcome, in introducing the culture of silk extensively in this State? And here let me observe that there is no danger of overdoing the business; there will always be a demand in England for all we can raise beyond our own wants; where, from the humidity of the climate, or other causes, the silk worm is not reared.

It is necessary to devote a small space of good and fertile ground, as a nursery in which to sow the seeds. It is computed that one ounce of seed, properly sown, after the ground is thoroughly ploughed, or dug and harrowed, or raked and sown, in drills, at about three feet apart, will give about five thousand young trees. They require to be kept free from weeds and injury from cattle. At two years of age, they are generally fit for placing in an orchard, at the distance of from seven to twelve feet, at right angles—and here the labor of man terminates. All the subsequent culture may be conducted by women and children.

They pluck the leaves, and feed and tend the worms until the cocoons are formed; so that you perceive the culture of silk detracts nothing from agriculture.

The greatest embarrassment, hitherto, has been the extracting or reeling the silk from the cocoons. The reels of France and Italy, and indeed of all parts of the world, receive the thread, which consists of the fibres of several cocoons, according to the requirement of the fabric to be made, in skeins, which must be spooled before it can be twisted. Two of our countrymen, Messrs Gay and Mosely, have invented a reel which receives the thread on spools, and thus the labor and wastage of the old process is avoided. Mr Gay assures me that an ingenious woman can be taught, in a short time, to reel, on his reel, with great perfection. A great advantage of reeling on spools consists in its safe and easy carriage any distance without injury. We have, therefore, surmounted the most difficult process in the whole operation.

These gentlemen have also employed the several machines in use in France and England in the manufacture, so that it will require but a comparatively small capital to establish manufactories of silk in this country.

When we consider how admirably adapted to silk are County Poor-house establishments; how the wants of the poor may be mitigated by inducing them, also, to enter on the culture, by obtaining leaves of the mulberry from their rich neighbors; how the middle classes of society may improve their condition by entering on the culture of silk; I feel, I confess, a strong desire to be able to persuade people to lose no time in laying the foundation of their culture, by immediately setting about it in earnest, and not to let anything hinder them from sowing the mulberry in the manner indicated this spring.

The *morus alba*, or white mulberry, I am satisfied is the most proper for making the best silk; the purple mulberry, which is indigenous to some parts of our country, although it will make silk, yet it is not of as good a quality. The *morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry, has recently been introduced into this country, but it is apprehended that it will not withstand our rigorous winters; and as the common white mulberry will withstand them, and make excellent silk, I should not recommend the propagation of the Chinese.

I forbear saying anything on the mode of rearing the worm. I am satisfied that it does not require the care and pains to rear it in this country, which the precepts of Count Dandalo would imply.

In due time, instructions will be given level to every capacity. May I not count on your cooperation in this most important subject.

With sincere respect and esteem,

Yours, A. SPENCER.

To S. M. HOPKINS, Esq. *Geneva, Ontario Co.*

DESTROYING WORMS AND INSECTS WITH SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—I was led to try it by observing that certain plants which have naturally a strong odor, are not infested with insects.

Wishing some years ago to raise four young puppies, I perceived them when a few days old to be very languishing, and discovered that they were full of insects or lice, which were preying upon them. It was in vain that they were combed—new generations succeeded, or where renewed from the mother, and the little animals were on the point of perishing. I then took it into my head to sponge both the mother and the pups with warm water, impregnated with spirits of turpentine: and soon found to my agreeable surprise, that every turn of the comb brought out numerous dead insects. The little animals soon acquired vigor, and were saved by a single repetition of the process during the course of the summer.

I soon found occasion to try its effects on some of my trees, which were attacked by a multitude of worms. These I destroyed entirely by putting into a bowl a few handfuls of earth on which I poured a small quantity of the spirits—then adding water, and stirring the whole together, until it had a proper consistence to be rubbed or brushed over the ends of the branches. The insects perished with their germs and the odor remained several days about the tree, repels fresh invaders. A mixture of earth is necessary, because spirits of turpentine swims upon pure water and will not mix with it; and if used in too great quantities might burn the leaves.

The drought which occurred a few years ago, in the canton in which I live, produced a mange in horses and cattle, very extensive and injurious; and those which escaped this infection were filled with lice, from which they were promptly relieved by sponging each with water impregnated with the spirits. This infection caused horses fatigued with labor, to rub themselves so much against their mangers, and the walls of the stables, as to deprive them of much of the rest so necessary to their comfort.

I cannot therefore doubt from the trials that have been made, that much benefit might result from the use of turpentine in clearing fields and trees from insects of different kinds: and that a mixture of ashes with which a portion of this liquid has been incorporated, would remove by its odor, the ticks and other insects which in-

fest turnips. Its odor is more penetrating in the open air than that of sulphur and some other materials used for this purpose.—*Silliman's Jour.*

Rearing Calves.—Extract from a communication from Mr Thomas Midford, Hyde-Park, in the Cultivator:

E. Holbrook, Esq. can now produce from twenty to thirty calves, (raised with little expense,) equal for *age, size, and condition*, and fine *symmetry*, to any in the country, say pure *Devon*, a cross with *Devon* and *Durham* and *Devon* and *Alderney*, some of which Mr Holbrook intends to send to Albany next fall for sale, when I shall feel honored by a personal introduction by Mr Holbrook.

When the cow has dropped its calf we allow it to suck its mother about 7 or 9 days, always careful to milk the cow during the time the calf is sucking, to draw off the whole of her milk during this period, in order to promote a large soft fine bag during the summer for the dairy use; at the end of this time the milk comes away freely, of a good color and quality; the calf is then taken from the cow, and with the finger learned to drink, allowing it about four quarts of skimmed milk night and morning. The milk should stand about 12 hours before it is skimmed, increasing till it is 6 weeks old, from then till 10 weeks old, about 12 quarts per day; when 10 weeks old diminish the milk for two or three weeks and increase then from 12 to 14 weeks. During this period, hay must be placed between split sticks, to invite them to eat, and which very soon gives them what is termed the cud; likewise place small troughs within their reach, containing wheat shorts, tumeric, powdered yellow resin, and salt—the tumeric possessing in a moderate degree an aromatic stimulant; the yellow resin a weak diuretic; their combination prevents diseases to which calves are subject, swelled legs, yellows, &c.

I must remark, the skimmed milk given to calves should be boiled, and stand till it cools to the temperature of milk from the cow; it is much better boiled than warm only. Cold milk will cause a calf to purge. If this is the case, put three spoonfuls of rennet into the milk, and it will stop it. If bound, a little pork broth will loosen it. When turned out to pasture they must be provided with an open dry shed, containing hay, &c. to which they will retire for shelter from storms, the powerful rays of the sun, or for comforts, which nature mysteriously dictates to animals. Symmetry being of great importance, to obtain this we do not allow them to struggle through the first winter, without care or attention; but provide them with a comfortable dry shed, allowing plenty of good straw for bedding—regularly feeding them with good hay, ruta baga, or small potatoes, with plenty of water at libertum. We allow to ten calves per day, one and a half bushels of ruta baga, or small potatoes, smashed in a pounder immediately before feeding them, in order that they may not enter their stomach in a frozen state, placing as before, within their reach, tumeric, resin, &c. of which they will take no more than nature requires. In the summer we turn them out on rough land; the winter following they require only ordinary care.

Smutty Wheat.—From unpublished papers of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society. Communicated by Elijah Wood.

Set up a leach sufficient to contain three or four pails of ley of wood ashes so strong as to support an egg—let that be put into a large ketttle and boiled, and while boiling hot, put into it, by means of a cloth for the purpose, as much wheat as the ley will cover—let it remain about one minute—then take it out, spread it and expose it to the air, and so on until you have finished the quantity you wish to sow. I would in all cases recommend washing wheat clean before it is prepared in any other way for sowing. Take care to let the wheat remain longer as the ley grows cold.

Mr Goodale—As the last year's crop of wheat was materially injured by smut and as many farmers are annually injured in the same manner, I have thought fit to point out the several modes by which it can be prevented:—1st, let the seed wheat be washed *clean*, and while wet turn it into a ley, boiling hot, made with two quarts of unslacked or three quarts of slacked lime in hot water, sufficient to cover a bushel—pursue the same rule for a larger or smaller quantity. I have tried this method several times and it never failed of success. The seed ought to lay in the ley at least 24 hours, and if it stands 3 or 4 days no damage will ensue—2d, if seed wheat is steeped in a strong pickle of common salt about four days before it is sowed it is rarely known to smut, and a little chamber-ley added to the pickle will entirely prevent it—3d, seed wheat soaked about four days before it is sown, in a strong ley made of lime and water is rarely known to smut;—care must be taken that it remains the whole time under the ley. Wheat will bear a strong ley, but care must be taken not to make it excessively strong. Let the farmers pursue any of the above

methods and we shall hear no more complaint of smutty wheat. The whole essence of smut will be destroyed.

SHEPARDIA, OR BUFFALO BERRY.—Mr Medary, Sir,—Permit me to invite the attention of your readers to the Shepardia or Buffalo Berry.

This interesting tree was discovered by Mr Nuttall, in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1810, and introduced by him into some of the gardens in the Atlantic States. It is perfectly hardy. In Winship's Nursery at Brigton, in Massachusetts, it flourishes as well as in its native soil and climate, and during the last autumn his trees were literally loaded with fruit, which hangs in racemes of the size and appearance of red currants. The fruit ripens late in the fall. It is sub-acid and palatable in its natural state, and also makes an excellent preserve.

The tree belongs to the Linnæan class "Diœcia," and it is said that it is necessary to place both barren and fertile plants in contiguity, in order, successfully, to raise the fruit—of this, however, I have some doubts.

Gentlemen of taste could not expend a few dollars to better advantage in ornamenting their gardens, than by procuring several of these trees. —*Ohio Farmer.*

CHEESE.

Process used by C. Vaughan, Esq., of Hallowell in the making of cheese.

1st. If possible to make cheese at each milking.

To heat a small quantity of the milk so as to bring the milk taken from the cows to the heat of 96 deg., which is the temperature of the milk as it comes from the cow.

3. To use liquid rennet, and to make the cheese of equal quality. The rennet should be prepared the first of the season and kept in small bottles; and, it being of equal strength, it ought to be used by measure, according to the gallons of milk to be turned.

4. When turned to curd, a wooden knife should be passed across the curd in the tub, and when the whey is properly separated it should be placed in a basket in which a strainer is first placed.

5. When strained it should be broken up into small particles, but not hard squeezed, and then salted, and put into the cheese hoop.

6. It is then to be put into the press, and the pressure to be gentle at first, and gradually increased, and turned twice each day: the last pressure may be considerable. In this manner the rich part of the cheese is kept in at first, and at the last, the moisture is pressed out, which in the common mode is dried out, by time.

7. The cheeses after they are taken out, should be put where there is air, and where the flies cannot get to them, and turned and rubbed over twice a day. The outside ought to be rubbed with butter—some use fat pork.—The cheeses treated in this manner have been better fit for use in three months, than common cheeses in nine months.

The press best fitted is a lever or beam press made out of timber 7 or 8 inches square and ten feet long. The end is secured by a strong pin between two upright pieces, and when parallel with the bench it is over, it should be as far apart as to admit the largest cheeses that may be made, with the follower to go under at the heel. The cheese when first put under, should be put as far from the heel as possible and light weighed—every time it is turned it should be put further under, and the fourth time, which is the end of the second day, it should be as near to the heels as possible.

When two cheeses were made in a day, they were put in one press. There is a simple and new kind of press which is said to have the quality of pressing as much or as little as is wanted.

There are several English receipts for preparing rennet. The rennet one season was prepared by soaking the bags in brine, and all the liquor was then mixed and put into small bottles, well corked and kept for use.—*Maine Farmer.*

ASHES AND GYPSUM—LIME.

The following is from a communication in the Farmers' Register.

A mixture of drawn ashes with plaster when sown, renders the operation less distressing to the laborers, whose eyes are apt to be incommoded by the flying of it. It also enables them to strew it more equally, regardless of the wind which often interrupts the operation, when sown alone. The quantity used will depend mostly on the quantity at command; for persons having more than will afford an equal portion for the plaster, it is usual to mix half and half, and to sow about a bushel of the compound to the acre, or more, as the farmer may choose, depending on the situation of his land, whether it has been plastered before, or not &c. With the plaster and ashes may also be mixed clover, or other grass seeds, in any proportion desired, when the whole operation can be performed at the same time.

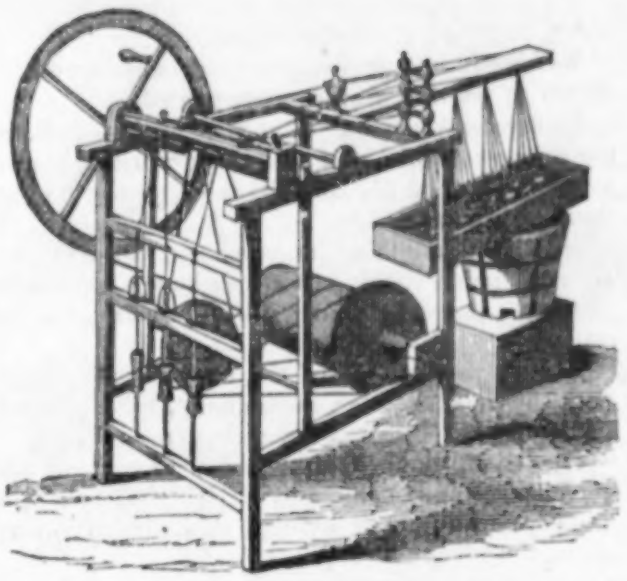
The beneficial effect of lime as a manure is so generally admitted, that to deny its operation in any instance, is hazarding the charge of skepticism; nevertheless, there are cases in which the zealous farmer is sadly disappointed in the result. Whether it be owing to the soil in a limestone region of the country, being already saturated with lime, so as to effervesce strongly with acids, or to some deleterious quality of it, as magnesia, &c., the result is often different from the generally re-

ceived opinion. Lime should therefore be used experimentally: at first in small quantities, to see what effect it has, and increased afterwards as the result indicates it should be. It is unnecessary as an adjunct to putrescent manures, in the first instance, whose softer parts will easily decompose without; but should it not be used as an alternate manuring to succeeding crops, to dissolve the coarse parts of vegetables, which will not easily dissolve of themselves?

BEAUTIFUL MACHINERY.—To those who love to contemplate the results of human ingenuity, as manifested in complicated machinery, a visit to the paper mills of Newton, a few miles from Boston, will afford the highest degree of satisfaction. The rags by the operation of some simple yet well devised combination of wheels, are reduced very rapidly to a sort of paste. This is then spread out by the movement of other machinery unassisted by hands, into a thin broad sheet, which goes onward over rollers, and down between cylinders, heated by steam, &c. till it finally makes its appearance at the extremity of a room about twentyfive feet from where it flowed out of a vat of cold water, in the form of a beautiful ribbon of white dry paper, fit for immediate use. Millions of yards might easily be manufactured into one unbroken piece. For the convenience of the printers however, the paper is cut into any required size, by revolving shears. On the whole, after having carefully examined this wonderful labor-saving machinery, we have come to the conclusion that it must be regarded as one of the most extraordinary productions of the age.—*Scientific Tracts.*

FAT CATTLE.—The ancient town of Deerfield, with its broad and fertile meadows, probably furnishes more heavy cattle for market than almost any other town in the valley of the Connecticut. Three noble pairs, fatted by Mr David Barnard of that place, were weighed in this town on Saturday. The heaviest weighed 4397 lbs.; next 4295; and the lighest 4070, making an aggregate of 12762 lbs.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

LEAVES FOR POTATOES.—Leaves piled in a pen with alternate thin strata of swamp mud, when partially decomposed are found a superior preparation for the Irish potato crop. Put around the roots of fruit trees, this compost has been found to produce a healthy and vigorous growth. Its operation has been much increased in its efficacy by the addition of lime to the mass. The finest Irish potatoes that I have seen produced in a southern clime were produced by this compost.—*Southern Lyceum.*



BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNING MACHINE.

Brooks's silk spinning and reeling machine, which was invented by himself, is found to be a very simple and easy operating machine, and yet one of the most perfect that has been invented for the purpose of reeling and twisting silk from the cocoons, and manufacturing it into sewing silk. By the different arrangements of this machine, it will operate upon a single or double thread, as may be required, and prepare it for twisting or weaving. Experience has fully proved that by uniting the filaments of silk as they are drawn from the cocoons, wet in their natural glutinous substance before they are dry, the thread is more firm, smouth and stronger; from the simplicity of the machine, and the very easy way in which it is used, brings it within the comprehension and capacity of any person to use it. Mr Brooks has received a premium for this invention from several societies, and of late, a premium and medal from the Scott's legacy, in Philadelphia.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling the most elevated and the most important: but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business which ought and can be done today, until tomorrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never run into debt without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy anything at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in order.

Should you be fond of the chase, or the sport with the hook, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

[From the New England Farmer.]

IMPORTANT FACTS TO BE OBSERVED IN REARING STOCK.

Mr Editor—I have never seen in your work an account of M. Giron's experiments, which have brought forward some new and highly important laws, that regulate the form and sex of animals. A brief notice of them will be useful to all who are interested in improving stock.

M. Giron de Busareingues is an agriculturist in the south of France. His work contains two separate propositions, supported by experiments most numerous and satisfactory. The first is—that in animals of mature age and perfect developement, the influence of the sexes on the external form *crosses* in generation, the male being more like the dam, and the female progeny more like the sire. The second is—that in regard to sex itself, the influence is *direct*, the sex of the progeny corresponding with that of the parent which had the strongest constitution, and was in soundest health at the time of union.

The first of these propositions is deduced from an observation of a vast number of cases which cannot be detailed in this brief notice. After remarking then that they are sufficiently strong to convince every one of the correctness of the inference, I will proceed to state a few facts by which his second proposition is supported by M. Giron.

His first remark was, that, in his flocks and studs, those females who were at the most vigorous age, generally produced females whether united to strong or weak subjects: whilst those females that had either not attained, or had passed the prime of life, produced males when united to prime subjects, and females, when united to very old males. To ascertain whether this discovery corresponded with general observation among practical farmers, M G. made inquiries of the neighboring agriculturists, who informed him that they had constantly remarked that when the male was young, and the female vigorous, the product of their union was female; while the contrary had as uniformly happened when the conditions were reversed.

In order to test this matter still further, M. G. announced, in 1825, to the agricultural meeting of Severac, that a part of his flock, already marked, would give him, at the next *agnelage*, more females than males. The society nominated two commissioners to ascertain the fact, and it turned out that the proportion of males to females was 1000 to 1472.

At a subsequent meeting M. G. offered to effect the production of a majority of males or females in a given flock, at the choice of the society. Two flocks were immediately furnished by members of the society.

The first flock was divided into two equal parts without reference to age or constitution. The first part being supplied with very young rams gave a product of 30 males to 76 females: the second part being supplied with strong and vigorous rams 4 or 5 years old, gave a product of 55 males to 31 females.

The second flock was also divided into two sections, but with more regard to the other conditions referred to. The first section composed of strong sheep 4 or 5 years old, was sent into rich pasturage and visited by yearling rams; it produced 15 males and 25 females. The second sections, composed of feeble sheep under 4 and over 5 years of age, was placed in dry pasturage, and received two strong rams over 3 years old; the result was 26 males and 14 females. In both experiments it was observed that the lambs produced by the young rams were equal in appearance to those produced by the most vigorous.

The experiments were continued on other classes of animals, birds and insects, with the same results. In the poultry yard, e. g. where the preponderance of maturity and vigor was on the part of the hen, there resulted 725 males and 1000 females: and where the male parent was most vigorous and of ripest age, there resulted 1415 males and 1000 females. Among horses his experiments were particularly clear and conclusive.

It happened to be most profitable to M. G. to have more females than males. With a view to this effect he took care, in the year 1824, to furnish his mares good pasturage, and to give none to foal who had suckled the same year or borne the year previous. "Elles ne furent presentées à l'étalon qu'apres qu'elles eurent donné des signes de chaleur." Five mares, thus prepared, produced five females; and of fifteen foals procured from 1824 to 1827 there were 13 females and two males. In accordance with the

same law, it is generally true, I believe, that southern horses (particularly Arabian) produce most female colts when united to the more vigorous mares of a northern clime.

So far as M. G. extends his comments to the human race, they are not within the design of this brief communication, which is intended for the practical benefit of farmers. This benefit may be easily and plainly deducible from the above statements so far as they relate to horses and poultry. Permit me to allude to the manner in which advantage may be taken of *both propositions* in rearing *horned cattle*.

Suppose you have a cow that is a remarkable milker, and wish to procure from her a progeny with the same excellence. Now the *common* way is, to send the cow to bull, and if she has a *heifer* calf, it is raised with high expectations, and the owner is invariably disappointed. The reason of this is, as we now see, that the *heifer* calf partakes of the external form and peculiar properties of the *bull* and not of the cow. Proceeding then on the principle developed by M. G. we should do as follows: send the cow whose properties you value to a bull of the ripest age and greatest vigor. The product will be a *bull-calf* having the form and inherent properties of the mother, so far modified in their *developements* as the difference of sex required, but still inherently the same. This bull-calf should be carefully reared, and *his female progeny* will exhibit the form and properties of *his dam*.

So also if you have a bull of huge size, fine form, great strength, and other excellencies, it will be in vain to expect similar form and properties in his immediate male progeny. But his heifer-calves will inherit his properties, and transmit them to their male progeny. Thus must we be content to pass through one generation, and we shall probably be well rewarded for our patience and perseverance.

It is scarcely necessary to add that such patience is not necessary in rearing horses. If you wish to procure a colt of form and properties of a fine mare, send her to a vigorous horse, and the result will probably be a *male*, possessing the properties and form of the dam. On the other hand, if you wish a colt resembling a celebrated stud horse, you must send such a mare (either old or very young) as will be most likely to have, from this union, a female foal, for it is in this crossing of sexes we get the external form and properties we desire.

In conclusion allow me to express the opinion that the incredulity that exists among farmers about the possibility of propagating the qualities of animals, may arise from their want of knowledge of these laws. "I don't believe in your breeds of horses," says Farmer A. "There's my neighbor B. has as fine an animal as ever stepped, that came of his old black mare that's not worth a pin." Now if Farmer A. had known as much as I wish to teach him by this paper, the fact he stated would not have led him to his skeptical conclusion. If the fine young animal was a female, it matters little what were the qualities of the "old black mare," the foal partook of the form and qualities of the sire, and so on.

Yours, &c. B. C.

[*By the Editor.*]

The foregoing is a very important paper, and the subject to which it relates is of great interest. We hope it will meet that attention—that theoretical and experimental investigation from farmers and breeders of stocks which a regard to a great improvement in a most essential branch of husbandry should induce them to bestow.

The largest hog that we have ever seen is now in possession of Mr P. Mehan. It measures from the snout to the extremity of the tail, eleven feet, is five feet in height, and weighs 232 pounds. It is remarkably well shaped, and the flesh is of extraordinary firmness, considering its size. It appears to be in perfect health, and may yet attain a much larger growth, being not quite three years old.—*Dublin Journal.*

Portable Railway.—A novel machine was a few days ago exhibited in the Kensington and Chapham roads. It consisted of a sort of carriage wheel which carries a rail road for itself, upon which the carriage travels with great facility and quickness. It was composed of a jointed square instead of a circle, and has four rollers, not touching the road, and for feet which alternately come to the ground, producing a kind of walking and escaping obstacles. We understand that it is the invention of L. Gompertz, Esq.—*Rail Road Jour.*

It was stated in a discourse recently delivered before the members of the American Institute, that there was annually consumed in the United States, more silk, than all the wheat, corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes, and hops, which are exported will pay for, by nearly $3,000,000! —*Bost. Trans.*

Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it: and in reproving, show no signs of choler, do it with sweetness or mildness.

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

BOOK FARMING.

We have been told of the following facts, and have only to regret that the like to them are not of more frequent occurrence. A number of intelligent farmers residing in a neighborhood, somewhere, we believe, in Dutchess county, concluded to form a farmer's association—to make a common stock of their knowledge and observation—believing that knowledge, like money would be productive in proportion to the capital. It was known that A. raised the best horses, and got the best price for them: that B. was far more successful in his wheat and corn crops than his neighbors; that C. reared the finest neat cattle, and kept the best cows and oxen; that D. excelled in sheep husbandry; and, in short, that some individual excelled the rest in a particular branch of husbandry. Each possessed not only some excellence, but some glaring defect in his management. Thus the farm stock of one were sickly, and many died, because the owner did not know how to manage them; another's farm had become dreadfully impoverished, from neglecting the manure, and from close cropping, while the farm of a third was neither fit for plough land, or for sweet grass, on account of the water which everywhere saturated the soil, and rendered it poachy, cold and sour. Unlike too many now-a-days, each of these men was conscious he could learn from his neighbor's practice, which would enable him to manage his farm with more profit—and that he could teach his neighbors something in return. These expectations were amply realized; but as the members lived somewhat remote, it struck them that it would save much time, and be a more sure way of rendering the improvements of all available to each, if they were to write down their practice in the particular branch in which they respectively excelled, and the principles, or science, upon which that practice was based. This was accordingly done: and for their mutual convenience, as well as for the benefit of others, the whole was printed and these men were afterwards denominated, by some of their envious neighbors, *book farmers*, because they took their instructions from a *printed book*. This did not disturb them; for they got from their book the secrets by which the others had excelled in their particular department, and each profited by the good management of his neighbors. The consequence was, that all gained by the interchange. The defects of all were speedily remedied, and in a few years prosperity crowned their labors; and they now exhibit, we are told, the best models of profitable farming anywhere to be found in the land; and they enjoy the felicity of reflecting, that while they have greatly benefited themselves and their families, they have by their example and instruction, done much good to others. They have afforded a fair illustration of the advantages of book farming, when combined with intelligent practice.

Were this example extended to the farming community of our country, how greatly the work of improvement would advance, and the comforts of the human family be multiplied: were each to contribute his mite of practical knowledge in the branch in which he most excels, what a treasure of information would be collected, to guide us in our practice, and to stimulate us to habits of industry. And do we not already possess, in a considerable degree, these precious advantages? What are our agricultural journals, but a record of instructions, by the best farmers of our own and every other country—a detail of the methods by which they have succeeded—have excelled—in the various departments of husbandry? There is not a man in the community who may not profit, in some degree, by the teachings of these journals. The self-wise are ever the most profoundly ignorant; for as we advance in knowledge, we become more and more humbled by the consciousness of our comparative ignorance.

We beg that the readers of the Cultivator will take this matter into serious consideration, and remember, that an obligation rests upon them individually, to requite the favors which they are monthly receiving from others, by communicating whatever of their practice that may promise to be beneficial to their brother farmers.—*Cultivator.*

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

In a conversation the other day with our friend Paine Wingate, who has much experience in orcharding, he observed that much damage was annually done to the orchards in Maine by the barbarous manner in which they are too often pruned, by hacking them with an axe and leaving a mangled stub projecting above the limb. The consequence is, that the wound never heals—water gets in, the wood decays—and a cavity is made which finally destroys the branch entirely, or brings it into an unhealthy state and makes an unsightly appearance. A fine saw should always be used, and even then the bark about the stump should be pared away in a bevel form, for the friction of the saw will start the bark a little way down and unless it be cut off, the water will get in and prevent its healing so fast as it will, if the started bark should be cut off. There is also not sufficient attention paid to the thinning out the central portions or branches of the tree so as to let the sun and air in among the apples, which will otherwise be less likely to have the true flavor that arises from

being thoroughly ripened by free access to the sun and air. These suggestions are well worth the consideration of orchardists. We have seen too many apparently young orchards suffering by the *scalping* and *tomahawking* which they have undergone. Great care should be taken to make as little wound as possible, while clearing away the supernumerary branches. The business of orcharding will undoubtedly hereafter be pursued not only to a greater extent than it has hitherto done, notwithstanding many have very foolishly demolished trees that have been reared with great care, anxiety and hope. There seemed to be an idea prevalent that the legitimate use of apples, was for making cider only, and when the call for that subsided, many considered them as useless incumbrances, and of course down with them. But the fact that they are more valuable for feeding cattle, sheep and swine, is beginning to be more known and more practised, and we doubt not that the apple tree will again become a favorite with those who have destroyed it.—*Maine Farmer.*

Language of Animals.—The acuteness of the sheep's ear suppasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat, among a thousand, all bleating at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields where thousands are congregated —and that is no joke either. Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things have ever amused me more than a sheep shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but ins ead of finding the rough well clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked, shrivelling—a most deplorable looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times, before the reconciliation is fairly made up.—*James Hogg.*

A Cocoonery. — Mr Samuel Whitmarsh has erected an edifice of two hundred feet in length east of his house, on Fort Hill, as a Silk House, and Cocoonery. The plan of it is original, and promises the best results. The worms while feeding, are now laid out upon boards and benches, by those who rear them, covered with mulberry leaves, and when for health and cleanliness they are required to be moved, it all must be done separately.

Mr Whitmarsh's building is intersected by alleys, and on each side tiers of sliding frames or drawers rise from the floor upward. These frames are covered with lattice work of twine. The top one is laid over with leaves upon which the worms feed. The second frame, about an inch and a half below, is covered with strong paper, or coarse cotton. All the stems of the leaves, or offal from the worm, fall from the lattice work above upon this draw, and when the usual time for cleaning them comes, instead of lifting each separately, it is only requisite to remove the lower draw, and the cleansing is accomplished.

The leaf of the Chinese Mulberry, which Mr W. will use, is so tender that the worm will devour it all. Sometimes they will fall from the lattice work above, upon the paper draw below. In that case, when a new supply of leaves is laid on above, the worms at once ascend, as the distance is not too great between them, to prevent their reaching above. This is a great and important change introduced into the method of feeding and cleanliness, saving time and promoting the health of the worms.

Another great improvement to be introduced by Mr Whitmarsh, is the aid given the worms in winding their cocoons. Now when the worms have terminated their feeding, easily known by their movements, branches of trees and bushes are laid over or suspended above them, and among which the process of winding is carried on. Consequently they are much entangled, lost to sight, a great deal of labor and silk lost in securing themselves, and altogether an awkward method of separating the cocoons for use from the bushes.

He proposes, when the worms are ready to wind, to transfer them to upright frames, with twine lattice work, standing about an inch and a half apart.

The worms will reach over from one frame to the other, fasten themselves at each extremity and then in a small compass envelope themselves in their cocoons. Every thing is then clean and compact, and after they have finished winding, the frames in pairs can be put away compactly, and when wanted for use, the cocoons are easily taken off. The building is well contrived for ventillation and the reeling by steam power will be carried on in the same edifice. He intends to feed a million of worms this summer and reel four or five hundred pounds of silk. —*Northampton Courier.*

SPRING.

Now the golden morn aloft
  Waves her dew bespangled wing
With vermiel cheeks, and whisper soft,
  She woos the tardy spring;
Till April starts and calls around
  The sleeping fragrance from the ground;
And lightly o'er the living scene,
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

New born flocks in rustic dance,
  Frisking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintery trance
  The birds his presence greets.
But chief the sky lark warbles high
  His trembling thrilling ecstacy;
And lessening from the dazzled sight,
Melts into air and liquid light.

Rise, my soul, on wings of fire,
  Rise the rapturous choir among;
Hark! 'tis nature strikes the lyre,
  And leads the general song;
Warm let the lyric transport flow,
Warm as the ray that bids it glow,
And animates the vernal grove
With health and harmony and love,

Yesterday the sullen year
  Saw the snowy whirlwind fly:
Mute was the music of the air,
  The herd stood drooping by;
Their raptures now that wildly flow,
No yesterday, no morrow know;
'Tis man alone that joy descries,
With forward and reverted eyes.

See the wretch that long has tost
  On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigor lost,
  And breathe, and walk again;
The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening paradise.

GOOD RULES.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, and walk not when others stop.

Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.

Read no letters, book or papers in company, but when there is a necessity for doing it, you must ask leave. Come not near the books nor writings of any one so as to read them unasked. Also, look not nigh when another one is writing a letter.

Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

Show not yourself glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.

Undertake not to teach your equal an art he himself professes; it savors of arrogancy.

They that are in dignity or office have, to all places, precedency; but whilst they are young, they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth or in other qualities, though they have no public charge.

It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves, especially if they be above us, with whom, in no sort, we ought begin.

Take all admonitions thankfully, in whatsoever manner given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

Mock not, nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharp biting and if you deliver anything witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

Wherein you reprove another, be unblamable yourself, for example is more prevalent than precept.

Use no reproachful language against one, neither curses nor reviling.—WASHINGTON.

VALUABLE WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This Day published by GEO. C. BARRETT, THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST. By T. G. FESSENDEN. Second edition, *revised and improved by the Author, with considerable additions.*

The first edition was published last season, and the sale was rapid beyond precedent for a work of this kind. The present improved and stereotyped impression has still higher recommendations to public patronage, and cannot fail to prove still more useful to the community of cultivators.

This work has met with decided and universal approbation from the most competent judges. Among the written and printed recommendatory notices are those of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL and Rev. HENRY COLMAN. The Editors of the New York Farmer, the New England Magazine, the Maine Farmer, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, &c. have given favorable critiques of the Complete Farmer. We shall subjoin Mr Lowell's notice, and propose in some future number to publish those of the other gentlemen who have honored the work with their approbation.

"*Roxbury, April* 6, 1835.

"Having perused with attention the Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in its first edition, and having recently revised it at his request, preparatory to a second edition, I am of opinion that it is a valuable compendium and useful work. Those who know that the science of Agriculture is so extensive as to fill twelve quarto volumes in the celebrated French work of the Abbe Rozier, and a space not less in English works, will not expect in such an abridgement full details in any one branch of that extensive and varied art. But I know of no abridged work in the French or English languages which conveys more instruction in so small a compass than this work of Mr Fessenden.

m6 JOHN LOWELL."

NANKIN & CANTON STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw Carpeting, of various qualities and widths, among which are—

2500 yards superfine Nankin, 6-4
2000 do. do. do. 5-4
3500 do. Canton do. 6-4
4500 do. do. do. 5-4

1 case German Table Mats, a new and superfine article. April 1.

TO NURSERYMEN.

The subscriber wishes to relinquish the charge of his extensive Nurseries to a tenant, or share it with a competent associate. A green house is contemplated as an appendage to the establishment. O. FISKE.

Worcester, March 16, 1835.

TO LET,

ON a lease of five or more years, as may be agreed upon, a Farm, containing one hundred acres of Land, suitable for a Dairy, with dwelling house, barn, and all other buildings requisite, a good orchard, and well watered. The situation is two miles from the city of New Haven, in the Parish of Hampden For further particulars address (post paid) to No. 265, box post office, New Haven. Feb. 25.

TO LET,

A Farm of about 100 or more acres of Land, situated one mile from the city of New Haven—very desirable as a Dairy, a great part being pasture, and produces good hay. There is a cottage, and every requisite building, all newly erected, and may be had for such term of years as may be agreed upon, at a moderate rent. Address No. 265, Post Office, New Haven, (post paid.)

The stock of Cows, Team, and Implements of Agriculture, may be taken with the Farm at a fair valuation. Feb. 25.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.

Dec. 31, 1834. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Trees of the above new variety of the Mulberry for sale by the subscriber at $40 per hundred, $5 per dozen, and 50 cts. each, being about six feet high. Orders solicited.

Feb. 18. GEO. C. BARRETT.

HERDS GRASS, OR TIMOTHY SEED.

200 BUSHELS Herds Grass Seeds, growth of 1834, of very good quality and unusually bright and clean, just received and for sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. GEO. C. BARRETT.

jan. 7.

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

FOR sale at this office, one complete set of the New England Farmer, comprising twelve volumes, neatly and well bound, and perfect. Price $3 25 per volume, *cash.* Feb. 18.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS,

Of *superior thickness* with every quality of *Window Glass* for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.

Jan. 23. 2mis.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

GEORGE C. BARRETT and RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co. Boston, have now in press, and will publish in a few weeks, the second edition, greatly enlarged and improved, of the NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or an account of the most valuable fruits of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their history, uses, modes of culture, management &c. Also, useful vegetables, ornamental forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, silk, bees, &c. By WILLIAM KENRICK.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A single man, who is well acquainted with his business in al its branches, and who can procure good recommendations from his last employers. Enquire at G. C. Barrett's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. m6.

SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber, encouraged by the late act of the Legislature to reel and throw American Silk, wishes to purchase at the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, Silk Cocoons, and will pay $3 per bushel for the best, and in proportion for poorer ones. [m6] G. C. BARRETT.

PLEASANT AND VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Dorchester on the Brushhill turnpike, two miles from Roxbury street, containing 16 acres of excellent land with a mansion house, farm house, two barns and outhouses thereon, having a garden of one acre containing valuable fruits &c. The situation is unrivalled, commanding a most extensive prospect of the harbor and of the country back.

The houses are in complete repair and the whole farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of excellent fruit. For terms and particulars inquire of Messrs LOT WHEELRIGHT & SON, 46 Central Wharf, GEORGE C. BARRETT at this office, or JOSIAH WILSON on the premises.

GRAPE VINES.

A few hundred prime Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines for sale by JONATHAN BOYCE, Market Street, Lynn.

march 25. 4t

IMPROVED SHORT HORNED STOCK.

To be sold, a number of fine animals, from the breed of Denton, Admiral, Wye Comet, &c. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, on the Welles farm, near Doctor Codman's Meeting-House, in Dorchester. feb. 25.

KALMIAS, AZALEAS, &c.

THE subscriber will furnish Kalmia latifolias and Azalea nudifloras in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss, at the rate of $12,50 per hundred, delivered at GEO. C. BARRETT's Seed Store, who is agent, at short notice. Also, a great variety of indigenous and exotic shrubs, and herbaceous plants

Lancaster Garden, March 27. JOS. BRECK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A valuable Farm situated in Medford, about five miles from this city, well calculated for a milk, vegetable and fruit farm, or would be let on shares, provided a temperate man should want the same.

For further particulars apply at this office. m 11

GROUND PLASTER,

From the Lubec Manufacturing Co. in casks of 500 lbs. each, constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. CLARK & CO. No. 9, T Wharf. april 8.

GRIST MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A grist mill, with geering complete, built in the best manner, and has been running but a very short time—stones 5 feet 6 inches diameter—runner 19 inches thick—removed for the accommodation of other machinery,

One runner, 5 feet diameter, 17 inches thick.

Two driving wheels, partly worn, with pinions and spindles.

A pair of mill stones, superior grit, 4 feet 8 inches diameter, runner 18 inches thick, with the requisite iron work.

The above will be sold low, if immediate application is made at the counting room of the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

march 11.

TREES FOR SALE,

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.

Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. march 4.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples,		barrel	3 00	3 50
Beans, white,		bushel	2 37	2 60
Beef, mess, (new)		barrel	12 00	12 50
Cargo, No. 1.		"	10 00	10 50
prime,		"	3 00	3 50
Beeswax, (American)		pound	20	24
Butter inspected, No. 1,		"	15	17
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"	3½	6
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	39
Flax, American,		"	10	11
Flaxseed,		bushel	1 25	1 30
Flour, Genesee,	cash	barrel	5 87	6 12
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 25	5 37
Alexandria,		"	5 56	5 62
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	83	85
southern yellow		"	77	80
white,		"	72	73
Rye, northern,		"	85	90
Barley,		"	63	65
Oats, northern,	(prime)	"	45	46
Hay, best English,		ton	18 00	19 50
eastern screwed,		"	12 50	13 00
hard pressed,		"	14 00	15 00
Honey,		gallon	37	42
Hops, 1st quality		pound	12	13
2d quality		"		
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9½	10
southern, 1st sort,		"	8	9
Leather, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	16	18
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 00	1 25
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	20 00	21 00
Navy, mess,		"	16 00	17 00
bone, middlings,		"	8	8 50
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top,		"	77	1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	8	9
White Dutch Honeysuckle,		"	25	30
Tallow, tried,		ewt.	7 50	8 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	85
American, full blood, washed,		"	60	65
do. 3-4ths	do.	"	55	60
do. 1-2	do.	"	45	50
do. 1-4 and common		"	40	45
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	45	50
2d do.		"	30	33
3d do,		"	25	30
1st Spinning,		"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	10	12
southern,	"	7½	8
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6	7
Poultry,	"	10	14
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"		
Eggs,	dozen	14	16
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 75	3 00

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Five large, three years old Roots of the Dutch Asparagus, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 15.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 4, 1835.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 172 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 290 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully supported; we quote a number very fine at $7; prime at 40s 6d; good at 36s a 39s; thin at 30s a 34s 6d.

Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at $75, 80, 88, and 100.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at $23, 27, 50, 28, and 35.

Sheep—We noticed sales at 28s 6d, 36s, and 43s 6d.

Swine—One lot was taken at 5½ for sows and 6½ for barrows; at retail, those over 80, 6 and 7, under 80, 7 and 8.

GRAPE VINES & PLUM TREES.

Isabella and Catawba of extra size and Red and White Chasselas Grapes, and of the foreign varieties.

Also—Plum trees of vigorous growth and of the most approved kinds, for sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport Orders may be left at the N. E. Farmer Office. march 18.

Newburyport Agricultural Warehouse and SEED STORE.

The subscriber, Agent for the New England Seed Store, has received a full assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds*, raised and put up expressly for the New England Seed Establishment, in papers with their labels on them, with directions for cultivating, &c. warranted of the growth of 1834.

Also received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, and Manufacturers, a general assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay Cutters, Hay Knives, Hoes, Garden Hoes, Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Churns, &c. The above establishment was opened by the subscriber last Spring, and arrangements made to be constantly supplied with all kinds of Garden and Farming Tools, including those of the Dairy, which he offers at manufacturers' prices. WM. HILL,

No. 3, South Row, Market Square.

Newburyport, April 1. 3t*

PEAR STOCKS, &c.

A quantity of good sized Pear Stocks; Apple Stocks; White and Pink Flowering Horse Chesnuts, and Honey Locusts, for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to

April 29. GEO. C. BARRETT.

FLOWER SEEDS.

An extensive collection of splendid Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, comprising some new and choice varieties, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 22.

ST HELENA POTATOES.

200 bushels of this very superior Potato for sale at Brimmer & Inches' store on the T wharf, at 80 cents per bushel by MOSES HEALEY. april 23

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent Farm containing 70 acres, situated in Marlborough, Mass., with a house and bsrn thereon, for sale, or would be exchanged for property in the city of Boston. For terms and particulars inquire of G. C. BARRETT at this office, or N. B. PROCTOR, Esq. of said Marlborough. 6m.

AGENCY IN CONCORD, N. H.

William Kent has accepted the agency of the New England Seed Establishment, and has received a full assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds neatly papered up, with directions for cultivating, &c. on each paper. These Seeds are warranted, being raised in gardens connected with the above establishment.

Concord, N. H. March 24, 1835.